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The Ambassador to the Queen and Empress.

The appointment of Mr. BAYARD to be Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empress of India, ought to give universal satisfaction. Mr. BAYARD has the esteem and confidence of Republicans as well as of Democrats. He is a courteous, kind-hearted gentleman. The purity and sincerity of his character and the dignity of his personal bearing will be appreciated as highly in London as they are at home.

One of the first duties of Congress, when It meets in December, or in September, perhaps, should be to provide for Ambassader BAYARD, Ambassador Eustis, and Ambassador Runyon salaries large enough to enable them to support the new responsibilities of their station without impairing their private fortunes. Mr. BAYARD is not generally regarded as a very rich man. He has certainly necumulated no great fortune in political life. to his honor be it said. The salary attached to the office at London, when it was only a first-class mission, and not an embassy, was barely enough to meet the simplest necessary expenses of the incumbent; and we suppose Mr. LINCOLN has had to spend fifty thousand dollars of his own money while he has been on duty in London. Au Ambassador is a very different person from a mere Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and his dignities are far more important and much cost-Her to sustain. We have seen no good cause why the post of American Minister should be exalted to that of Ambassador, even in the case of England, France, and Germany: but inasmuch as this has been done, there is no earthly reason why the several Ambassadors should be kept on short commons by the Government which they represent. An Ambassador, for example, is required by common diplomatic tradition and usage to maintain apartments in his residence suitable for the reception and entertainment of the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. The salary heretofore paid to the gentlemen who have represented this republic in capitals where ceremony is so expensive as in London, Paris, and Berlin, will have to be increased. It ought to be increased without delay and

doubled in each case. A gracious and generally acceptable appointment, as Secretary of Legation under Ambassador BAYARD, would be that of Mr. RICHARD WATSON GILDER, the editor of the Century Magazine. Then American literature as well as American statesmanship would be represented near the Court of St. James's: although not, as sometimes in the most, by one and the same individual.

without hesitation. It should at least be

Pernetual Delay in Capital Cases.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature which, if it becomes a law, will give every condemned murderer in this State a right of appeal from an order denying a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. It will also have the effect of staving the execution, as matter of course, upon filing and serving the prescribed notice of appeal.

the introduction of this measure. It seems intended for the special benefit of CARLYLE W. HARRIS. Aside from its effect on that particular case, however, it is exceedingly objectionable and should be defeated.

In England convicted murderers have no right of appeal whatever. In this State, for many years, even after the right of appeal was given to them, there was no stay of roceedings without the special order of a Judge. Now, however, an appeal from a indement of death rendered upon the verdict of a jury, carries with it a stay of proceedings as an absolute right until the case has been decided in the Court of Appeals.

If defeated in that tribunal, the defendant may still apply to the Judge before whom he was tried, for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence; but under the law as it now stands, the denial of such an application is final. There is no appeal.

The objection to giving a right of appeal. with a stay of proceedings, is that a convicted murderer would thus be enabled to postpone his punishment indefinitely. He could renew his application for a new trial. after each denial, and appeal from the order denying the renewed application, and thus again stay proceedings pending a fresh appeal.

This danger is not fanciful. Under the present law, appeals in capital cases have been taken on the most frivolous grounds. simply to prolong the prisoner's life. Sen-ator Coggeshall's bill would vastly multiply the opportunities and facilities for dilatory appeals, such as the court of last resort has recently found it necessary to

condemn in exceedingly severe terms. There must be an end to all litigation somewhere, even in cases where the penalty is death. After a convicted murderer has had his case, as presented before the jury, carefully reviewed on the law and the facts by the Court of Appeals, an application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence may safely be left to the final determination of an able and conscientious trial Judge.

The First Million of Canadians Annexed.

Census bulletin No. 357, which has recently appeared, shows that the number of Canadians in the United States is about one million. This is more than ten per cent. of the total foreign population. The ratio of increase from Canada during the last twenty years is decidedly greater than the rate of increase in the total foreign-born inhabitants. If the Canadians were distributed throughout the country, as are our German, Scotch, Welsh, French, English, Spanish, and Swiss fellow citizens, their number would not be large enough to affect materially the character of the population. The foreign-born inhabitants of the United States amount to fifteen per cent. of the total, and the Canadians

are about one-tenth of the foreign born. Equally distributed among the forty-four States, the Canadians would be lost in the crowd. Instead of this being the case, the large Canadian population of the United ness of Chicago," who wouldn't shake

States is practically limited to a few States, and, indeed, to a few cities of such States. In the whole South there are only 13,000 Canadians, or about one-third the number of Italians in the city of New York alone. In the far West the Canadians are not much more numerous. It is in the New England States, and in Michigan and New York that they constitute a numerically important element. They number more than 200,000 in Massachusetts, 180,000 in Michigan, and 93,-000 in New York. In Maine, of a foreignborn total of 78,000, not less than 52,000 are Canadians. In New Hampshire, of 73,000 foreign born, 46,000 are Canadlans. In Vermont, out of 44,000 foreign born, 25,000 are Canadians. It is the same story throughout New England, from which the sturdiest, thriftiest, and most enterprising emigrants have gone to settle and develop the great States of the far West.

Here are the figures in seven New Eng-

land towns, showing the	Canadians	in each
74	CONTRACTOR OF A STATE OF THE ST	
Lowell, Mass	15,742	18,87
Manchester, N. H	12,391	7,70
Lyun, Mass	G, 860	8,08
New Bedford, Mass	4,121	10,28
Holyake, Mass	7,049	40.02
Portland, Me	2,928	4,10
Lowell, Mass Nanchester, N. H. Lym, Mass New Bedford, Mass Holyate, Mass Portland, Me. Harerill, Mass Dotroit, has 18,000 Can	8.144	2,78
Detroit has 18 000 Can	adlan-korn	inhabi

tants to 7,500 Irish born. Duluth has 3,700 Canadians to 1,600 Germans and 760 Irish. Scattle has 2,700 Canadians, Tacoma has 2,00c, Denver has 2,700, St. Paul has 4,800, and Minneapolis 7,700.

This increase of Canadian population in Important and progressive American cities indicates a marked preference on the part of our brethren north of the border for our institutions, our Government, and the economic conditions existing here. It foreshadows closer ties between those living porth of the artificial boundary and those living south of it. It foreshadows the union of the former with the latter, and the happiness and prosperity of both. In the next national consus, it is perhaps not too much to say, there need be no column for foreignborn Canadians. They may have taken their proper place under the banner of the republic as free and independent Americans.

The Telephone Commission Bill.

There was a rather acrimonious discussion at Albany on Tuesday before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, in reference to Senator McMahon's bill to establish a State Telephone Commission for the purpose of regulating rates to be charged for telephone messages. No conclusion was reached, and there will be a further hearing, before the Committee finally reports upon the measure.

We have already pointed out that no new Board is needed, in any event. The purposes of the bill can be carried out just as well by conferring the proposed powers upon the existing State Board of Railroad Commissioners. This will involve no additional expense to the public, as the Railroad Commissioners do not now find it necessary to devote all their time to their official duties. As to the power of the Legislature to regulate telephone charges, either directly by statutes fixing rates or indirectly through the agency of a commission, there can be no doubt, so far as the regulation is

within the boundaries of New York. The right of a State to prescribe the maximum charges which may be made for telephonic service has been asserted and upheld in the courts of last resort in Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, and Missouri. In Missouri the Legislature delegated the authority to fix rates to the municipal Government of the city of St. Louis, and the Supreme Court held that this delegation of power was valid.

restricted to messages sent and received

The principle upon which these decisions are based is that a corporation which uses public property in the exercise of its franchise is subject to State control. The charges of a telephone company may be regulated by the State, just as the State regulates the affairs of railroads, or the price of gas in cities. Of course, the power should be exercised fairly toward the corporations, as well as toward the public; but Senator Coggeshall is responsible for that the power exists cannot at this late day seriously be questioned.

The Wickedest Man in the World.

We have already announced our intention to support for Mayor of Chicago SAM ALLEBTON, the Pig and Patois candidate. first, because he is the representative Chicago candidate with a heart that beats time to hogsticking and two feet on English syntax; secondly, because he is opposed by the Hon. LAUNDBY HESING, the South Chicago æsthete; and, thirdly, because CAR-TER HARRISON-HARRISON is not truly good. The latest information from the seat of war seems to show not only that CARTER is wicked, but that he is the Wickedest Man in the World. We derive this information, it is true, from newspapers or public speakers that hate him, but we have felt all along that a truly good man would never have cared to be Mayor of Chicago as many times as Carren has; and yet here heis trying to be elected again, and not in the least perturbed by the onsets of his numerous enemies-O, the wicked old fox! Is there anything wicked that he hasn't done or may not be depended upon to do? We cannot take the trouble to get out a thirty-sixpage paper for the purpose of cataloguing his dark deeds, but we take a few samples from our esteemed Allertonian and Hesingtonian contemporaries.

He made his money by the profits of slave labor or the sale of slaves; he is the father of anarchism and the candidate of Anarchists as well as of the thugs, gamblers, boodlers, and criminals generally; he appeals to local prejudice and the cupidity of spoilsmen; he was Mayor of Chicago for eight years; he doesn't want clean streets or clean morals; he has been leisurely travelling around the world and rhapsodizing over the beauties of China and India; he was brought up in Kentucky, where they have mud roads; he has been to Constantinople where they have dirty streets, and to Monte Carlo where one gambles; he was rocked to sleep in a sugar trough in his old Kentucky home; he is a millionaire, a tax-fighter, a tax-dodger, an owner of ramshackle buildings; a dude, a scholar in the tongues; monstrously impudent and mendacious; owed his first election to Republicans; owed his first election to fraud; owed all his elections to fraud; is preparing to owe another one; is supported by thugs. thieves, footpads, and other members of the idle, victous, and criminal classes; is engaged in a war of crime against the law, of disorder against order, of lawlessness and general villainy against the peace, the quiet, and the safety of the community: thinks that hobnobbing with visiting royalty and snobocracy is to be the occupation of the World's Fair Mayor: is a traitor, disorganizer, worst enemy of the Democratic party, political assassin, full of selfish and insensible vanity and lack of principle; has an ineradicable tendency to the slums; is supported by many distinguished persons. elegant exponents of the commercial and

other important departments of the busi-

hands with some of his other supporters; is opposed by men like A. HEAP and AMINI-DAR BUTTON, and is " the old man on Ash-

land avenue. Here we end the canto of the wickednesses of Carren. We could go on for weeks after the election. We have gone far enough to show that he is probably not only the Wickedest Man in Chicago, but the Wickedest Man in the World. And yet he had the assurance to go to a meeting of some 8,000 Polish-Americans the other night and talk to them like this: "I grew up admiring the Poles. My first love was a

Polish girl. It is true she was in fiction and has been dead a great many years, but I loved her in fiction. That was the girl that TRADDECS of Warsaw leved." Ah, CARTER, it is well that the Polish girl s dead, and that JANE PORTER, is, too. To think that a reader of "Thaddeus of War-

saw" should become the Wickedest Man in the World! It would have broken JANE'S heart. But hear the fellow: "There is a song that says, "I love my leve becaus my love loves me. Now, as I love the Poles, why, I think the Poles ought to love me. I am going to try

their love after a while." It is the duty of every admirer of hogsticking to cling to SAM ALLERTON, and try and put down the man who has been four times Mayor of Chicago. As SAM ALLER-TON said at the meeting in Skeel's Hall: " I have never saw such a public raising." The Wickedest Man in the World must be kept out of the Mayor's seat; besides, how SAM ALLERTON'S speeches at the great cere monial functions of the show would thrill with genuine Chicagoese. And yet CARTER is so thoroughly wicked that he doesn't

Rival Arctic Enterprises.

mean to be beaten.

The present year will be marked by greater activity in north-polar research than any year since the circumpolar stations were planted around the Arctic regions. Lieutenant PEARY will return to Greenland for the purpose of visiting again the extreme northern coasts whose limits he discovered last year, exploring the archipelago north of the mainland, completing the survey of all the unknown part of the northeast coast, and probably pushing over the frozen sea to or toward the Pole. Norway will send Dr. NANSEN into the Arctic Ocean, upon the theory that the currents north of the New Siberian Islands are likely to take him into the neighborhood of the Pole and then down into the East Greenland current. Mr. Jackson will represent Great Britain, attacking the polar area with Franz Josef Land as his base of operations and making the Pole the chief object of his quest. Denmark will continue the scientific researches in Greenland in which she has long been engaged. A German expedition is now in South Greenland, studying glacial phenomena. Five nations. therefore, will be engaged this year in Arctic research, a spectacle that has not been witnessed for years past.

The expeditions of the United States, Norway, and England will be in the field for at least two years, and two of them probably for a longer period. The most striking feature of these three expeditions is that the goal at which they are all aiming is practically the same. They will all strive to reveal the secrets of the unexplored area immediately surrounding the North Pole The question is which of them will make the most numerous and important discoveries

in the unknown area. Lieutenant PEARY's great sledging work of 1892 has been pronounced by geographical authorities to be the most brilliant exploratory enterprise of that year. The splendid success of the new idea of Greenland exploration which he originated, leads many to believe that his plans for the coming campaign, based as they are upon the lines that won his laurels then, promise greater results than any of the rival enterprises. Last July he saw stretching away before him an archipelago of unknown ex tent, which he knows he can reach again and which he hopes to fully outline and explore. The other north-polar expeditions are based upon the unproven theories that there is a current which will carry a ship into the neighborhood of the pole and that there is a coast line north of the known parts of Franz Josef Land which may be followed far into the unknown region PEARY is certain that he can, without great difficulty, reach the threshold of the unknown. NANSEN and JACKSON can only hope that their theories, followed out, will lead to opportunities for new discovery At the start, PEARY seems to have the best of the race.

The expedition from this country will not cost as much money as either of the other enterprises. About \$80,000 has been invested in Nansen's vessel and equipment. Jackson says his effort will cost not less than \$40,000. PEARY's party of eight or ten men equipped for two years, will require an outlay of not over \$25,000 to \$30,000. The explorer has been engaged this winter in raising the money he needs. He has not asked for a dollar from any man or society He has lectured from Maine to Colorado and is still on the platform.

It is now certain, however, that he cannot in one short lecture season raise enough The thousands he has earned by his hard work must be supplemented by other thousands. Every American who admires pluck and would like to see our flag kept conspicuously in the front of polar research where it has been ever since the GREELY expedition, will be glad to hear that one of our youngest and most enterprising geographical societies has de cided to extend a helping hand to Lieutenant PEARY. The Geographical Club of Philadelphia, of which Professor ANGELO HEIL PRIN is President, has undertaken to raise what additional funds are needed. The friends of Arctic exploration in Great Britain will give JACKBON \$40,000 in testimony of their faith and interest. It should be an easy matter to raise the money to send north again the American who, last year, headed the world's list of explorers, and who has a bright prospect of far surpassing his recent achievements within the next two years.

The Geographical Club of Philadelphia will be glad to receive contributions of any amount, large or small. Here is a chance for public-spirited citizens to show, in a substantial way, that they admire PEARY and wish to see him complete his work.

Good!

The Hon. LEWIS BAKER of Minnesota editor, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Min ister Plenipotentiary to Nicaragua, Costs Rica, and San Salvador?

It is rather hot in Managua when the sun shines, and demnition moist when it rains. A good part of the salary of the office goes for umbrellas, which are apt to mildew in that climate when they are not stolen But there is a chance for a modest and patient man to serve his country at Managus

That the Hon. L. BAKER is a modest and patient man, there can be no more doubt than that he was extraordinarily useful to Mr. CLEVELAND in the Northwest, before the latter's nomination.

Possibly Mr. BAKER might have preferred

to remain in St. Paul and attend to the patronage; but hels too loyal to say so now

that the summons has come. When the summons comes, there is but one thing for the patriot to do. Mr. BAKER will obey. We wish him good luck, and advise him to lay in his stock of umbrellas and start at once; for the rains begin in May and last, without much let-up, until the very last end of January or the beginning of February.

Our valued friends, the Peace Societies. have something very important to think of in the rapidity with which improvements in armor are gaining upon improvements in guns, and in the numerous plans and inventions of "bullet-proof" suits. It is not impossible that the Peace Societies should seek to attain their object by giving their money and their energies to the development of protecting armor for men and ships. By the year 1950, or later, war may have ceased from the inability of the combatants to kill one another. Then the only thing for the commanders of armies to lo will be to doff their dicers to each other. after the style of the polite warriors of Fontenoy, and say, "Gentlemen of the other side, will you please kill yourselves first?"

Some years ago the Austrian Government refused to receive an American Minister on religious grounds.—Albany Express.

We are afraid there is some mistake here. Who was the Minister? What was his alleged raligion? And when?

What in the name of cold codfish is devouring our exteemed contemporary, the Boston Advertiser? From what crazy attle of a tumbling brain house did it dig out this: "The social condition of our great American metropolis is truly deplorable." The social condition of the great American metropolis is all right, and it was not a lady of New York, but of the "highest social circles" of Boston, who said the other day at the Ibsen Club, "I think Senator Albrich's 'Queen of Sheby' simply sweet, but when it comes to talking about novels. Prof. Handy's 'Far from the Madding Crowd' pulls off the piping of anything I know. Such an atmosphere, and yet somehow, no flies, don't you know." This is taken verbatim from a Boston paper. We commend it to the Boston Advertiser, which seems o be suffering from too much of that condition which is called in Copley square French, "beer

A poet of the name of GORMLEY has thrown to the Western winds some very sweet verses in honor of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Here is a hunk:

"O not itke proud Ambition's son That soured to fame in ancient Aome; Not like the Mara who battles won And found lielena for a home."

Proud Ambition has so large a family that we can't ask for names, but we think it not unreasonable to ask if it is a fact that the Mans who battles ever lived at the capital of Montana. If so, the fight among the Montana Democrats is explained.

If the Hon, DINE BOTTS has seen the last portrait of himself that appeared in Tay Sux and has one drop of native Georgia blood in his Teins, he will call the editor out or sue him for damages.—thiotype Tribana.

This is a vain attempt to create a quarrel between the great Georgia statesman and THE SUN. Mr. BOTTS knows very well that if we should be led by any accident to do any seeming injustice either to his appearance or his genius, he would only need to speak of it to have the error instantly corrected.

We smile at the bill before the Minnesota Legislature prohibiting the Chinese residents of that State from "wearing their shirts outside of their pants." It must have been drawn up by a member who never made a close scrutiny of the Chinese garb. He ought to find out that the Chinese are not guilty of the offence ascribed to them, and that the thing they wear outside their pants, from neck to legs, is not a shirt like his, but a blouse, a garment that is comfortable, that may be graceful, that was well regarded in France and other European countries before the triumph of democracy, and that has been worn from time immemorial by a great part of the population of Asia. He must be a blockhead, this Minnesota Republican, who would compel a man to wear his blouse inside of his ants. Why, the man who did so would be a laughing stock, not less than the man who wore his coat talls in the same way. is the blockhead's name, and we should like to know where he came from when he landed names end with ski were born in Poland. a country in which the blouse used to be worn

just as the Chinese wear it. The nature of this Minnesota bill resembles that of the anti-hoopskirt bills which have recently been introduced into the Legislatures of many States, including the State of New York. If a Legislature may determine women shall dress, it may do the same thing for men. There once was an Irishman whose coat was buttoned behind so as to keep his frontside warm: and we might have a law requiring all men to button the coat there. That way of buttoning would have advantages. It would often save a man from catching cold. It would keep the shirt bosom lean. It would give a man's helpmest some thing to do every morning and every night. It rould teach a man that a wife is a useful thing to have in the house. If a man had to button his own coat behind, how would he ever dare to drink to excess? Give us a post

We salute Gen. BERE ANSON at the be ginning of his two hundredth consecutive campaign. Who has played the great game with more spirit and perseverence than BEBE. not seldom conquered, but always illustrious, always rising from defeat as fresh as the first crocus and as wily as the mountain cat? Here's firmness to his flippers, and to his kickers power!

Tennesseens Meet by Chance.

From the Washington Post. On Saturday thirteen Tennesseeans invaded the White House under the command of Representative Washing-ton. As they fumbled their hats in the antercom five others with no leader at all came in. They joined the first and fraternized. As they talked about Best year's crops Representative Snodgrass arrived. Hehind him trailed seventeen of his fellow citizens. He was sur-prised, and not at all pleased, to find so many shead of

"Humph " be said, looking around with irritated ance. "Good many Tennesseeans here to-day,"
"Yes," responded a member of the first party with equal asperity, as he edged a little nearer to the private secretary's door, "we are here from the blue grass re iddle Tennesses to the Snodgrass regions o East Tennesses. The Congressman saw no fun in the remark.

A Far More Solemn Responsibility That

Setting a Hen. From the Atlanta Constitution

"The administration seems to be moving slowly," and some one to Col. Ham, the lecturer on snollygostry, "Oh. I don't know about that," said Ham; "you can't start off a new Administration like you can count irteen eggs, and set a ben; it takes some time." A Constant Render's Faith in The Sun.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Patrick Walsh, editor of the Angula Chronick, say

there are no such persons in Georgia as the Hon. Dink Botts and the Hon. Pod Dismuke. Nonsense! Pat may not enjoy the honor of their acquaintance, but w

From the Raleigh State Chronicia. Wasnington, March 27.—Kopo Elias, rumor persists ill be District Attorney. To Eugene Field. You genial Field, we welcome you To our cold Northern spring:

Our oun is bright, our sky is bine. But our birds—well, it must be trus— They've stopped to bear you sing

Kope's Hopes.

IN THE EDDIES OF HELL GATE.

The Ferryboat James Sunk by the Tag Dayspring and Eight Horses Drowned. The tugboat Dayspring poked her nose into the starboard bow of the Ninety-ninth street and College Point ferryboat, P. P. James, while going through Hell Gate about 6:35 o'clock resterday morning, and the James is resting en the soft mud in the bottom of Pot Cove off Wardell street, Astoria, with only her tall, black smokestack and the roofs of her pilot houses visible.

The collision occurred off Nigger Point. while the James was on her to clock trip from College Point to New Pork, with two passen-

gers and four teams.

Capt. H. J. Paul was at the wheel when the Dayspring, in charge of Capt. Goodwin, was sighted rounding the Point on the flood tide

sighted rounding the Point on the flood tide and under full head of steam with a dirt seew lashed to her port side, steering for North Brother Island.

The whistles on both boats gave warning binsts, and Capt. Paul sheered off toward the Astoria shore. The Davspring puffed and snorted in her efforts to change her course. But the current and her tow were too much for her, and she struck the James head on. The shock threw the crews on both boats from their feet.

When the tide separated the boats water gushed through a hole in the James's bow.

Capt. Payne headed his disabled toat for the dock of Fish, Clark & Flagg on the Astoria shore, about a quarter of a mile away. Engineer Reilly and Fireman John Finck remained at their posts until driven out by the inflowing water.

Deck Hands George Rethar and Charles

at their posts until driven out by the land, ing water.

Deck Hands George Rother and Charles Kelly began clearing away the lifeboats, while the three passengers and three of the drivers of the teams, Theodore Lutz. Thomas Lewis, and Patrick Dwirs, west up on the hurricane deck. Driver Florist George Grotz of Whitestone stayed below and tried to loosen his team from the wagon. He became entangled in the harness, but freed himself before the beat sank.

in the harness, but freed himself before the beat sank.

The water was rising above the lower deek when the boat reached the dock, but before a line sould be put off, she gave a lurch and sank stern first. All hands rowed ashore in the lifeboats. The eight hornes on the boat were drowned. Four of them belonged to the Mutual Brewery Company and were bringing beer to New York.

The James was a double-decker, 145 feet over all, 47 feet beam, and 9 feet deep. She was valued at \$40,000. The Chapman Wrecking Company will begin the work of raising her to-day.

her to-day.

The Dayspring is owned by Goodwin
Brothers of this city. She was fowing for the
New York Health Board, and continued on hur
way after the collision.

LIVING ON BREAD AND WATER. The Michigan State Prison Officials are Taking Good Care of Lutimer,

Jackson, March 30,-Dr. Novis's statement as to the analysis of the stomach of Guard Haight and the vials and lemonade glasses was read in evidence at the inquest this morning. Dr. Novis says the stomach, the vials, and the lemonade glasses all contained prussic ueld. The strength was one per cent. The reason Gill did not die from the prussic

The reason Gill did not die from the prussic acid fixed by I atimer is because he drank his lemonade slowiy and had only drank one-half of it when he felt senseless on the table. Gill thus got only half the dose Haight drank.

Latimer is living on bread and water now. The sollitary cell he is in is smaller than the regular size and contains nothing but a straw mattress on the floor. No one but the chaplain is allowed to talk to him.

Warden Davis took the stand at the Haight inquest this morning. He said he never knew that Latimer was out of his cell nights, and that no one had any right or business to let him out. On the night of the escape, when he was called out, he found Gill doubled up in great pain, and Haight unconscious. The Warden's orders, as well as the rules, were that no convict was to be taken from a cell after S P. M. unless the convict was sick. Mr. Davis said he had been down hundreds of times after the convicts had been locked in at night to see that all was right. As for drugs coming in to convicts, he had no knowledge about that, as when any request had come to him of such a miture from convicts he had said that the prison physician had full charge of that, it was not until after the tragedy that witness heard that any prussic acid had been sent into the prison. Warden Davis detailed at length his conversations with Guard Rice and Latimer since the latter came back. Latimes resisted to the warden the story of his escape, and the ignorance of all the prison of his plans.

IN AID OF BARNARD COLLEGE. Pashionable Folk Arranging an Entertals

An entertainment for the benefit of the Bar nard College for Women has been arranged to take place on Tuesday afternoon, April 11, in the assembly rooms of the Madison Square Garden, when Mrs. Waldo Richards will give a series of recitations. There will also music by the Russian Court Orchestra under the direction of Wladimir Purishoff. A num-

the direction of Wladimir Purishoff. A number of luncheons have been arranged to precede the entertainment, which will take place at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Eight or ten Columbia College students will act as ushers, and the stage will be decorated with the Columbia College colors.

The list of patronesses includes the names of many ladies prominent in society, among them being Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Bichard Irvin, Miss Freinighuysen, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. William Chaodler Casey, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. William Chaodler Casey, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. Frederic J. de Perster, Miss Roo-evelt, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Sonathan Thorne, and Mrs. Dudley Field.

Barnard College is a branch of Columbia University, and is under the control of President Low.

Whence Ireland's Shamrock ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much interested in correspondence recontly appearing in THE SUN concerning Ireland's national color, and the subject, or rather the general subject, of Ireland's emblems was brought to my attention again the other day by a statenent concerning the shamrock which I read in an English newspaper. Speaking of the shamrock worn by Irishmen on St. Patrick's Day, this writer says: "This species of small white clover is in Arabic called 'shamrakh. and in Persia is held sacred as emblematical of the Triads. Pliny states that serponts are ever seen near it, and that it prevails against

of the Triads. Pliny states that serponts are never seen near it, and that it prevails against the stings of snakes and scorpions." Writing about Ireland's national color, one of your correspondents. "Shaun. Father O'Chally." of Woodside. I. I., said: In proof of Ireland's color having always been green, that a Milesian colony from the powerful and famous city of Miletus, in Asia Minor, landed in Erin long before the Christian era, bringing with them the knowledge of letters and the elements of civilization, and by them the first flag that ever floated in Erin was raised, and that flag was green. I don't know how sound this statement may be, but in connection with the statement may be but in connection with the atatement quoted about the "shamrakh" of the Fersians it suggests a very interesting question, in answering which some of your readers may afford much of general interest.

I believe the name "Milesians" is not considered to appertain to the Irish people because of any relation with this alleged colony from Miletus, but in connection with the tradition of the conquest and recorganization of the country by the sons of Milesius, the fahled King of Spain. But if a colony from Miletus did really land in Ireland, and brought to it the green hanner, is it not probable they also brought from the East the "shamrakh?" When did the colony land in Ireland, and brought to it the sacred Persian shamrakh, and broughts knowledge of it to Ireland, is the more probable.

Pilny's alleged statement that scrpents are never seen where the shamrock grows suggests instant comparison with the legend about St. Patrick driving the snakes out of Ireland. And what more probable than that is, Patrick snould take an emblem already venerated and sacred and use it to illustrate his teachings of Christianity, and turn it to service in the really sacred truth? The old spoiling of shamrock is "snamrag," which is very nearly "shamrakh."

All this is merely consecure and auggestion with me. But perhaps some well-informed Irish antiquarians

The Cost of Serving the Public. From the Democrat and Chronicle.
Ex-Secretary Tracy says that, in addition to the hard above and constant anxiety, his Cabinet life cost him about \$50,000 a year over and above his salary.

The issue of Donahoe's Magazine for April is

an excellent one. Chief among the features in the wholly admirable table of contents is Mary Elizabeth Blake's "True Solution of the Woman Problem;" Mrs. Blake finds it to the Roman Catholic Church. Capt Tobin gives a sketch of the history of Fentenism, and points out that it was owing to the Fedlans and their preparations that Great Britain did not dare to join the Comfederacy: Mr. George Parsons Laturep describes the "Cathoits Summer School;" Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has a poem "Holy Catharine of Slens;" and there are many other interesting articles. TIED AND UNILED.

Hapless Vicilms of Matrimony Tell Their

When the suit brought by Catherine C Gormley for a separation from her husband John Gormley, came up yesterday before Judge Meadam, a separation was granted b mutual consent. The only question for the Court to pass on was alimony. This Judge McAdam fixed at \$12 a week, in view of the fact that Mrs. Gormley has four children to take care of. Mr. Gormley is a boss plumber in Second avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. His eldest daughter, who is very pretty, is 20 years of age. All the children are living with their mother at 950 Second avenue in which house she has a half interest. Mrs. Gormley testifled that her husband was doing a profitable business. He had been in the habit of paying her fifteen dollars per week to keep the house. Mr. Gormley denied that his business was profitable, and declared that it had been ruined because of his troubles with his wife. When cross-examined by Mr. Bummel be was asked:

Q-You own some Harlem lots, do you not ! A .- No. Q.-Don't call me dear. You might call your wife that. Did you ever own any? A .- No, dear, I never did. Q .- What did You do with your diamonds? A. - Some I have disposed of and others I keep.

Judge McAdam thought that Mrs. Gormley was entitled to \$12 in view of the fact that she has the children with her. Mr. Gormley

was entitled to \$12 in view of the fact that she has the children with her. Mr. Gormley declared that the children were old enough to support themselves, especially the oldest child.

"Oh. no," said JudgeMcAdam. "You ought to be proud of such a daughter." "No, sir. I cannot, "said Mr. Gormley. "I cannot be proud of one who has robbed me." "You ought to be," said Judge McAdam. "Sho is a very pretty young woman." As the parties could not live together he said be could not tie them together, and granted the decree to the wife.

Paul Jossier, a correst maker at 689 Sixth avenue, and a painter on satin, had a motion in before Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday, to compel his wife Josephine to surrender their two children to him. Mrs. Jossier presented an afflavit of her cousin. stating that yesterday morning from a Sixth avenue, car he had seen Jossier and a woman together in Jossier's apartments above his store. Her counsel argued that it was better that Mrs. Jossier should have the children. Jossier avers that the troubles between him and his wife are due to her elster. Marie Francois, Miss François had a motion on before Justice Lawrence to restrain Jossier from disposing of property at Palisade Park, N. J. She says she let him have \$500 toward the purchase, and built a house on the land at a cost of \$3,500. Justice Lawrence reserved decision on both motions. Subsequently Jossier began an action in the Court of Common Pleas to restrain his wife from using his name in a corset business she has established.

Thomas H. Evans, a barkeeper, asked Judge Giegarich yesterday to reduce the alimony of \$1 avens gray his wife has since inherited \$50,000 from her brother. William Alphonse. He declares that she gave valuable presents to Rodney H. Jordan of 11 West Eighteenth street, and that she had Jordan arrested on Feb. 26 for converting two bonds worth \$900. Jordan said at the hearing that she had given him the bonds so that he could dress like a gentleman." She denies making presents to Jordan and at the hear

decision.

Augusta Heiler had an action on trial before Judge Meadam to annul her marriage to Jacob Heiler, contracted last November. She showed that he had not been divorced from a woman he married in 1880. He did not defend, but plaintiff's witness said that Heiler did not consider his marriage of 1889; logal, because the woman he then married had a husband living. The marriage was annuled. Judge McAdam has granted an absolute divorce to Benjamin C. Scheffler from Mary A. Scheffler.

COMMISSIONER CRAM CENSURED. His Colleagues in the Dock Roard Say His

Statements Were Bidlenlous. J. Sergeant Cram, the President of the Dock Board, was censured yesterday by his colleagues, James J. Pholan and Edwin A. Post. for declaring, in an interview published on Saturday, that they didn't know how to write good English. Mr. Cram is opposed to having the elevated road on West and other streets on the water front. He said so two weeks ago in a manner which his colleagues thought seemed to reflect the sentiment of the Board. So Mr. Phelan and Mr. Post passed a resolution at meeting on March 23 saying that the Dock Board favored a railroad on West and other streets.

President Cram recognized Mr. Post when yesterday's meeting opened, and Mr. Post asked the President if he had said to a reporter that the resolution about the elevated railroad "could not have been written by the other Commissioners, because it was grammatical and expressed in good English."

Mr. Cram said: "Yes; that is substantially correct."

"Did you make the remarks?"

Mr. Phelan arose and said the remarks of Mr. Cram were an insult to the Board, and that he deserved censure. Mr. Cram said he didn't he deserved censure. Mr. Cram said he didn't care to discuss the subject, and suggested that it might be a good idea to proceed to business. Mr. Pholan declared with a show of warmth that the action of Mr. Cram tended to make the doings of the Board seem ridiculous. Mr. Cram—I think this is not a matter to waste time over.

Mr. Phelan—You well know your assertions are false. If you think we are not competent of fulfill our duties, go to the Mayor and nave us dismissed.

Then the resolution reassuring Mr. Cram was proposed by Mr. Post. Mr. Cram said he would not vote on the resolution, but that he objected to the word "admitted" in it. This is the resolution:

resolution:

Whereas, Several of the morning journals of the 25th inst nublished details of interviews held with J. Sergeont Cram, Commissioner of this Soard, purnering to give the exact language used by him to the disparagement of his colleagues; and

Whereas, Commissioner Gram, when called upon at a public meeting of this Board, admitted that he had a public meeting of this Board, admitted that he had been seen to be a seen of the second of the

DR. EDSON A HEALTH COMMISSIONER. Appointed by Mayor Gilroy to Pill Br.

Mayor Gilroy yesterday appointed Dr. Cyrus Edson, the Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, to be Health Commissioner, to serve out the unexpired term of Dr. Bryant, resigned on May 1. Dr. Edson will, it is said, be reappointed for the full term of aix years. As Health Commissioner Dr. Edson will receive a salary of \$4,000, the same as he

will receive a salary of \$4,000, the same as he received as Santiary Superintendent. He was sworn in at once.

Dr. Edson is a son of ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, and was born in Albany in 1857. He received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city in 1851. He has been in the Health Department since 1882. He is a member of the Tammany Hall organization in the Twenty-fourth district.

The Santiary Bureau is now without a head, as Dr. James, Dr. Edson's assistant, died last week.

Lord Craven Takes His First Drive in New York.

The Earl of Craven and his brother, the Hon. Rupert Craven, who are the guests of Mr. Bradley Martin, whose daughter, Miss Corne lia Martin, the Earl is about to marry, spent vesterday in sightseeing. In the morning the Hon. Rupert Craven, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr., went for a drive through the Park and up Seventh avenue to Macomb's Dam bridge. In the afternoon the Earl drove out with Mrs. Martin and his flancée. The young man, who is very tall, wore a green patch on his, left eye to protect a sty with which he is afflicted at present. He sat between his two companions.

Last night Lord Craven dined en famille with Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

Lawler's Hard Luck. I rom the St. Louis Globe Demperat.

Washington, March 27 - Some of Frank Lawler's friends are telling a story to-day that five rate last night invaded his sleeping spartment and gnawed some ten names out of his petition recommending his for appointment as Postmaster of Chicago

No Fawning on Plutocrats.

From the Jog Tavera Populist.
We wear half-soled pants—or breaches is what we working people call them—but for all that we try to be man and stand firm to our principles.

Smiling Bob's Test From the Co'umbus Dispetch. Now if Maxwell Wirlds the axe well.
Severing heads from formen's backs wall,
Dealing whacks well, In a back awell,

Fame will come and pick up Maxwell,

IN CONFERENCE WITH ARCHITECTA The Park Board Considers Further the Addition to the American Museum,

R. H. Robertson, Prof. William P. Ware, Charles W. Clinton, and James Brown Lord. the advisory committee of architects selected to determine if the plans presented Park Department by the trustees of the Museum of Natural History for additions to the building in Marhattan square are proper plans to be adopted, held a conference with the Park Commissioners yesterday afternoon. All of the Commissioners were present, but none of the museum trustees was there, though William Wallace, who represented them, said that they would be glad to meet the committee of architects at any time. Park Commissioner Tappen said that the

architects should confor with Landscape Architect Vaux.
"Oh, no, no," exclaimed President Dana, who added that Mr. Vaux is opposed to the

plans submitted.
"But I want Mr. Vaux seen about the matter," insisted Commissioner Tappen. His suggestion was lost sight of in a discussion which followed. The law relating to the addition was read. Prof. Ware said that the architects were not present to discuss legal points involved, and suggested that the Commissioners

volved, and suggested that the Commissioners submit the questions which they wished to have answered.

The Commissioners withdrew to discuss the questions, and the architects examined the plans. When the Commissioners returned Commissioner Gray read the following question, which, he said, had been agreed on by Commissioner Straus and himself:

"Are the plans as submitted proper and such as are suitable for the purposes for which the existing building is intended, and do the plans meet the requirements of the museum trustees?"

"Are the Commissioners unanimous in asking that question?" asked Prof. Wars.

"It would be very difficult for us to all agree on the same form of question." said Commissioner Gray, adding: "We are a harmonious Board except in matters pertaining to architecture."

recture."
President Dana submitted the following

Board except in matters pertaining to accinited the total control of the plans as presented be approved, or is it necessary to modify them? If so, in what way?"

The questions were discussed by the Commissioners and the members of the committee, the latter remarking the lack of harmony among the Commissioners.

"If harmony did prevail," said Commissioner Gray, "we should not have to ask the assistance of you gentlemen."

The architects withdrew to one end of the room to discuss the situation, and the Commissioners to Secretary Burns's office to revise their questions.

When the Commissioners returned Messra. Straus, Gray, and Tappen reported that they had agreed on a form of question, which differed little from the one first submitted by Mr. Gray, except that they asked if the plans met the requirements of the museum instead of the trustees. President Dana's new question read:

"Should the plans prescribed be approved, or would it be better to modify them; and, if so, in what way?"

These questions were not submitted, for Prof. Ware announced that his committee had decided to receive no questions at that time but to consider the subject at Mr. Robertson's office, 160 Fifth avenue, at any time convenient to its members, if the Park Board would send them the plans and any communications relating thereto that it might determine on. He said that all communications should be the result of formal action of the Board and be sent through fits Secretary. The architects retired, and the Park Board held a meeting and ordered the plans and documents relating to the museum extension transmitted to them. A resolution was also adopted requesting that the museum trustees be notified of the time of the next meeting of the architects.

Commissioner Tappen asked that the architects who made the plans be invited.

questing that the museum trustees be notified of the time of the next meeting of the architects.

Commissioner Tappen asked that the architects who made the plans be invited.

"That would be very unusual," said President Dana, and Mr Tappen did not insist on the adoution of his suggestion.

The Park Board yesterday approved the line and grade plans for the speedway to be built on the west bank of the Harlem River from 155th street to Dyckman street. The Board decided to have a bill drawn for presentation to the Legislature authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 or as much thereof as is necessary to complete the Corlears Hook Park. Commissioner Tappen suggested that a similar bill should be prepared for the construction of the Cathedral Parkway. President Dana opposed this, and the matter was dropped.

Commissioner Gray said that the police protection at the foot of the staircase next the Register's Office leading to the elevated station and the Brooklyn Bridge is not sufficient. He said that persons are obliged to stumble over, small boys and other obstructions. The said that persons are obliged to stumble over, small boys and other obstructions. The Revolution that the plans for the new municipal building may necessitate the revocation of the regolution fixing a site for the staire to Nathan Hale in the northeastern corner of the City Hall Park.

REYNOLDS WAS INSAND,

The Only Explanation Offered of Wednesday's Tragedy in Hartley & Graham's Stere

There is now very little doubt as to the insanity of William W. Reynolds, who on Wednesday shot and killed his friend and associate, Miles V. Kelly, in the office of Hartley & Grasuicide. It was said yesterday that Reynolde's trouble was paresis. For the past six weeks he had been acting strangely. Manager W. J.

"Reynolds and I always dined together, and recently I have noticed a strange light in his eyes. Some times they would be full of fire and a few moments later the fire would fade

eyes. Some times they would be full of fire, and a few moments later the fire would fade away and an inane look come over his face. Others noticed his strange actions, but none of us then thought that he was insane, although we are sure of it now. We attributed his strange behavior to family troubles. One noticeable thing about him of late has been his carelessness. He would make curious mistakes in writing letters, and would refuse to correct them when they were pointed out to him."

Other employees of the firm expressed themselves as very much surprised that llevnolds should use a revolver. He was a quiet and inoffensive man, they said, and always seemed to have a dread of firearms. He didn't like to handle them, and had discharged a platol only two or three times in his life. Manager Bruff thinks that Reynolds originally contemplated killing nobody but himself, but that the idea of killing Kelly was a sudden one suggested upon seeing him pass.

Reynolds was rewarded by all who knew him as a capable and shrewd business man. Besides being at the head of the export department of Hartley & Graham, he was also Secretary of the Kemington Arms Company. During the Franco-Prussian war he was foreign agent for Hartley & Graham, he was also secretary of the Kemington Arms Company. During the Franco-Prussian war he was foreign agent for Hartley & Graham, and was stationed in Paris. During the slege of that one he intended to use in carrying himself beyond the German lines, but the authorities heard of his plans, and at their request he gave up the first balloon for the use of the army officers who wished to escape.

The second balloon he used himself, and he not only managed to sail safely over the German lines himself, but he took several others with him.

Coroner Messemer said yesterday that Reynolds was afficited with what is known as progressive paresis. Heynold's hody was removed from Chambers Street Hospital to his former home at 155 Hewes street. Williamsburgh, yesterday. The members of his family refused to say

Judge Fitzgerald Convicted By the Panel Just after the panel of jurors was discharged for the term yesterday in Judge Fitzgerald's

part of the General Sessions, Juror Lyster C. Reighley of 102 Grand street arose with a parcel in his hand and said: cel in his hand and said:

On behalf of the March panel of this court, if your Hunor please, I desire to thank you for your conspictions kindness to the inverse wise have served under you during this term. In discharging us your Hunor was kind caough to expess general approval of the verdicts that we have found in the cases that have been tried before us I wait to say, however, that we have not had an opportunity to render a vertical that we never much exist to render. We find your floor gailty of winning the high regard and excent of the entire panel for the upright, consolutioned with the case of the entire panel for the upright, consolutionally manner in which you have performed your indications, and as the world of challenges in ward the writched creatures the form the house for punishment. We shall never forger the this we how present to your floor may keep us for many years in your melory.

Mr. Reighley then handed up the parcel in his hand to the Court. Opening it. Judge Fitz-gerald found that it contained a gavel of creamy lyory, thus inscribed: Presented to Judge James Fitzgerald by the March Judge Fitzgerald thanked the jurors and dis-charged them for the term.

Caught Fire from the Altar.

Boston, March 30 .- At 8 o'clock this morning. when St. Catherine's Church. Charlestown, was crowded, a gust of wind blew the lace curtains in the repesitory upon the can-dies at the attac. The curtains blazed we in-stantis. Selie women percaused and several fainted. About 300 children in the rear of the church rusted for the doors and got out estely. Sexton Horigan put out the flames, but was badly burned.